

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

GA#	SIZE (Acres)	DESCRIPTION	FIRE
4	6,651	Kendrick Mountain Wilderness, vegetation is diverse (mixed-conifer, ponderosa pine, pinyon/juniper, aspen) 7,000 – 10,000’.	<p>1. Fire Management Planning and Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permit lightning fires to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role. Minimize the suppression impacts and acreage burned by human-caused fires. ▪ Do not allow wildland fires to spread to lands of other ownership. ▪ Protect human life and improvements. ▪ Allow wildland fire use to exceed wilderness boundary only if the objectives of the threatened GA can be met. ▪ Maximum size objective for lightning fires is 150 acres. ▪ Maximum size objective for human-caused fires is 20 acres. <p>2. Initial Attack Fire Suppression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanized equipment, except line building equipment, can be used if approved by the Forest Supervisor and if it is necessary to meet fire suppression objectives. The use of mechanized line building equipment must be approved by the Regional Forester. ▪ Monitor all lightning caused fires and confine when necessary to meet size objective. ▪ Economically control all human-caused fires within the size objective. <p>3. Escaped Fire Suppression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fires which exceed or are expected to exceed the maximum size

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

			<p>objective are considered escaped fires and a response to wildland fire is determined by using a decision support process (WFDSS). The decision considers at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignition source of the fire (lightning or human-caused). b) If lightning caused, the appropriateness of the predicted burn with respect to the objectives of fire management in wilderness. c) Resource management emphasis and protection objectives of threatened GA. d) Suppression costs commensurate with resources protected. e) Effects of suppression tactics on wilderness values, air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed. f) Social acceptance of acreage burned. g) Current availability of suppression resources. h) Safety of personnel. <p>4. Treatment of Natural Fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use fire with both prescribed and wildland fire use to break up unnaturally large areas of continuous fuel and create more natural “mosaic” of fuel beds. Target stand size is 50 to 150 acres.
11	68,340	Kanab Creek Wilderness, vegetation is dominated by desert shrub blackbrush, 3,500 – 6,000’.	<p>1. Fire Management Planning and Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permit lightning fires to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role. Minimize the suppression impacts and acreage burned by human-caused fires. ▪ Do not allow wildland fires to spread to lands of other ownership. ▪ Protect human life and improvements. ▪ Allow wildland fire use to exceed wilderness boundary only if

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

			<p>the objectives of the threatened GA can be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allow lightning fires to burn naturally within the wilderness. ▪ Maximum size objective for human-caused fires is 200 acres. <p>2. Initial Attack Fire Suppression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanized equipment, except line building equipment, can be used if approved by the Forest Supervisor and if it is necessary to meet fire suppression objectives. The use of mechanized line building equipment must be approved by the Regional Forester. ▪ Monitor all lightning caused fires and confine when necessary to meet size objective. ▪ Economically control all human-caused fires within the size objective. <p>3. Escaped Fire Suppression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fires which exceed or are expected to exceed the maximum size objective are considered escaped fires and a response to wildland fire is determined by using a decision support process (WFDSS). The decision considers at least the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignition source of the fire (lightning or human-caused). b) If lightning caused, the appropriateness of the predicted burn with respect to the objectives of fire management in wilderness. c) Resource management emphasis and protection objectives of threatened GA. d) Suppression costs commensurate with resources protected. e) Effects of suppression tactics on wilderness values, air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed.
--	--	--	---

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

			<p>f) Social acceptance of acreage burned. g) Current availability of suppression resources.</p> <p>4. Treatment of Natural Fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire use should be considered to reduce unnatural accumulations of fuel.
19	40,610	Saddle Mountain Wilderness, vegetation is diverse (mixed-conifer, ponderosa pine, pinyon/juniper, aspen), 6,000-8,000'.	<p>Parts of the area have heavy fuel accumulations with the potential for resource damaging wildland fires, however, most of the wilderness can be managed to maintain a natural mosaic of fuels.</p> <p>1. Fire Management Planning and Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permit lightning fires to play, as nearly as possible, their ecological role. Minimize the suppression impacts and acreage burned by human-caused fires. ▪ Protect the aquatic habitat in North Canyon. ▪ Do not allow wildland fires to spread to lands of other ownership. ▪ Protect human life and improvements. ▪ Allow wildland fire use to exceed wilderness boundary only if the objectives of the threatened GA can be met. ▪ Allow lightning fires to burn naturally within the wilderness. ▪ Maximum size objective for human-caused fires is 200 acres. ▪ The maximum size objective for any wildland fire within a two mile radius of North Canyon Spring is five acres. <p>2. Initial Attack Fire Suppression</p>

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanized equipment, except line building equipment, can be used if approved by the Forest Supervisor and if it is necessary to meet fire suppression objectives. The use of mechanized line building equipment must be approved by the Regional Forester. ▪ Monitor all lightning caused fires and confine within the wilderness. ▪ Economically control all human-caused fires within the size objective. ▪ Use appropriate suppression methods to control all wildland fires within a 2-mile radius of North Canyon Spring. <p>3. Escaped Fire Suppression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fires which exceed or are expected to exceed the maximum size objective are considered escaped fires and a response to wildland fire is determined by using a decision support process (WFDSS). The decision considers at least the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignition source of the fire (lightning or human-caused). b) If lightning caused, the appropriateness of the predicted burn with respect to the objectives of fire management in wilderness. c) Resource management emphasis and protection objectives of threatened GA. d) Suppression costs commensurate with resources protected. e) Effects of suppression tactics on wilderness values, air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed. f) Social acceptance of acreage burned. g) Current availability of suppression resources.
--	--	--	---

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Wilderness
Geographic Areas

			<p>4. Treatment of Natural Fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Fire use should be considered to reduce unnatural accumulations of fuel.
--	--	--	--

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**